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CHANG, JULIAN

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/607,546	Applicant(s) MAEKAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner JULIAN CHANG	Art Unit 2452	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 69,71-74,76,80-92,94-97,99,101-107 and 110-117 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 69,71-74,76,80-92,94-97,99,101-107 and 110-117 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is responsive to communication filed on 11/20/09. Claims 69, 71-74, 76, 80-92, 94-97, 99, 101-107 and 110-117 are pending, and have been examined.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/30/09 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 85-88, 90-92, 101, 114, 116 and 117 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 2002/0029256 ("Zintel"), and further in view of Kanter ("An Open Service Architecture for Adaptive Personal Mobile Communication, IEEE 2001), and U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0065950 ("Katz").

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4. Regarding claim 69, Zintel teaches an information output system including a plurality of electronic devices and a control point,

said control point comprising:

a detecting module that detects said plurality of electronic devices connected to said network system (Fig. 11, DISCOVERY CLIENT; para. [0096]);

a selecting module operable by a user to select at least one device from among said plurality of electronic devices (Fig. 11, VISUAL NAVIGATION; para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]); and

a UPnP command transmitting module that transmits a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol (para. [0619]) for requesting said at least one device selected by the selecting module to transmit link information (para. [0617]);

each of said plurality of electronic devices comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits the link information in response to the predetermined command of the UPnP protocol transmitted by the control point (paras [0617], [0619]);

said control point further comprising:

a link information receiving module that receives the link information from said at least one device selected by said selecting module (paras [0617], [0619]); and

an outputting module that obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (b) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced. Katz teaches peripheral devices capable of generating an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount, and causing a browser to navigate to a specific URL (§ [0087], [0100]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention for a peripheral device to generate an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount as taught by Katz in order to notify a user it is time to replace the consumable member.

5. Regarding claim 71, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that link information includes a plurality of links corresponding to a plurality of pieces of data to be output, respectively (Zintel: para. [0617]).

6. Regarding claim 73, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, including that a link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links and a plurality of pieces of service information in relation with the plurality of links (Zintel: 'as well as URLs for control...', para. [0617]), the plurality of pieces of the service information corresponding to a plurality of services provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'list of any embedded devices or services', para. [0617]).

7. Regarding claim 74, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, including that the link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links (Zintel: 'controlURL', 'eventSubURL', 'presentationURL', 'manufacturerURL', listing between paragraphs [0623] and [0624]) and a plurality of general descriptions in relation with the plurality of links, the plurality of general description describing a plurality of functions provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'Service Type identifier', paras [0079], [0080], [0697]-[0700]).

8. Regarding claim 76, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that a detecting module outputs a searching signal through the network system (Zintel: para. [0096]), said plurality of electronic devices being detected in accordance with reply signals which are output by said plurality of electronic devices in response to the searching signals, respectively (Zintel: para. [0095]).

9. Regarding claim 85, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that: link information includes at least one URL, and data to be output includes WEB page data (Zintel: 'URLs to vendor-specific Web sites', para. [0010]).

10. Regarding claim 86, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that the location where the data to be output is inside each of said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 4, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in CLOCK).

11. Regarding claim 87, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that the location where the data to be output is in a predetermined device connected to the network system (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE; para. [0072]).

12. Regarding claim 88, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 87 above, including that n the data to be output is shared by said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE shared by several DEVICES nested in the ROOT DEVICE).

13. Regarding claim 90, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including transmitting a predetermined signal to at least one device selected by said selecting module (Zintel: 'selected device', Table following para. [0133]; para. [0617]), and said link information transmitting module of said at least one device transmitting the link information only when selected by a selecting module (Zintel: paras [0617], [0619]).

14. Regarding claim 91, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 90 above, including a plurality of printers (Zintel: para. [0053]), and wherein said at least one device transmits the link information only to the printers of which said selecting module selects said at least one device (Zintel: para. [0619]; also para. [0608]).

15. Regarding claims 92 and 101, Zintel teaches a method, and a recording medium containing a program implementing said method, said method comprising:

detecting the plurality of electronic devices connected to the network system by communication through the network system (para. [0089]);

selecting at least one device from among the plurality of electronic devices (para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]);

transmitting link information indicative of a location of data to be output in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol from a control point (paras [0617], [0619]);

obtaining the data to be output in accordance with the link information (para. [0099], [0100]); and

outputting the data to be output (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (b) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced. Katz teaches peripheral devices capable of generating an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount, and causing a browser to navigate to a specific URL (¶ [0087], [0100]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's

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invention for a peripheral device to generate an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount as taught by Katz in order to notify a user it is time to replace the consumable member.

16. Regarding claim 114, Zintel teaches a control point comprising:

a detecting module that detects said plurality of electronic devices connected to said network system (Fig. 11, DISCOVERY CLIENT; para. [0096]);

a selecting module operable by a user to select at least one electronic device from among said plurality of electronic devices (Fig. 11, VISUAL NAVIGATION; para. [0098]; Table following para. [0133]), each of said plurality of electronic devices being configured to output link information when selected by said selecting module (para. [0616]-[0619]);

a UPnP command transmitting module that transmits a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol for requesting said at least one device selected by the selecting module to transmit link information (para. [0617], [0619]),

a link information receiving module that receives the link information from said at least one electronic device selected by said selecting module (paras [0617], [0619]);
and

an outputting module that obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (b) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced. Katz teaches peripheral devices capable of generating an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount, and causing a browser to navigate to a specific URL (§ [0087], [0100]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention for a peripheral device to generate an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount as taught by Katz in order to notify a user it is time to replace the consumable member.

17. Regarding claim 116, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 114 above, including that a detecting module outputs a searching signal through the network system (Zintel: para. [0096]), said plurality of electronic devices being detected in accordance with reply signals which are output by

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said plurality of electronic devices in response to the searching signals, respectively (Zintel: para. [0095]).

18. Regarding claim 117, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that:

a detecting module detects said plurality of electronic devices by transmitting a Discovery command of the UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0096]), and

a link information transmitting module of each of said plurality of electronic device that transmits the link information in response to the Discovery command transmitted by the printer (Zintel: para. [0094]).

19. Claims 80-82, 89, 94-97, and 99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel-Kanter-Katz as applied to claims 69 and 92 above, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,167,448 ("Hemphill").

20. Regarding claim 80, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

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21. Regarding claim 81, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, including each electronic device transmits the event information using a Notify command of the UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0106]).

Zintel-Kanter-Katz fails to teach that the event information contains link information. Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

22. Regarding claim 82, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 81 above, including that each of said plurality of electronic devices is detected in accordance with the SSDP of a UPnP (Zintel: para. [0089]).

23. Regarding claim 89, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that the data to be output is varied in accordance with the status of each electronic device.

Hemphill teaches event notifications that contains event related information such as a URL for obtaining more information files in the network at provides further information about the event (abstract). Since the URL is related to the event, the URL

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returned would depend on the state of the electronic device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a URL in an event notification as taught by Hemphill in order to allow a user to retrieve more information about the event.

24. Regarding claim 94, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 92 above, including that: link information includes at least one URL, and data to be output includes WEB page data (Zintel: 'URLs to vendor-specific Web sites', para. [0010]).

25. Regarding claim 95, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 92 above, including that the location where the data to be output is inside each of said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 4, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in CLOCK).

26. Regarding claim 96, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 93 above, including that the location where the data to be output is in a predetermined device connected to the network system (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE; para. [0072]).

27. Regarding claim 97, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 96 above, including that n the data to be

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output is shared by said plurality of electronic devices (Zintel: Fig. 3, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT in ROOT DEVICE shared by several DEVICES nested in the ROOT DEVICE).

28. Regarding claim 99, Zintel-Kanter-Katz-Hemphill teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 92 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

29. Claims 72, 83, 84 and 115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel-Kanter as applied to claim 71, 69 and 114 above, and further in view of U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0048470 ("Garcia").

30. Regarding claim 72, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 71 above, but fails to teach a printer that includes: a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module; and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module.

Garcia teaches a printer including a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0014]; claim 2); and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module (para. [0033]; claim 2). It would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a display module and a selecting module as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to access the Internet via a web browser using the printer.

31. Regarding claim 83, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that an outputting module includes a printer that prints out the data to be output on recording medium.

Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

32. Regarding claim 84, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 69 above, but fails to teach that an outputting module includes an e-mail transmitting module that generates an e-mail message having contents of the data to be output and transmits the e-mail message to at least a predetermined address.

Garcia teaches including accessing a web page and sending the web page to an email address (para. [0029]; claim 19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to email content from the WWW via

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email from a printer as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to email documents without a computer.

33. Regarding claim 115, Zintel-Kanter-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 114 above, but fails to teach a printer that includes: a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module; and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module.

Garcia teaches a printer including a display module that displays the plurality of links included in said link information received by said link information receiving module (para. [0014]; claim 2); and a link selecting module that selects one of the plurality of links displayed by said display module (para. [0033]; claim 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to include a display module and a selecting module as taught by Garcia in order to allow a user to access the Internet via a web browser using the printer.

34. Claims 102-106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel, and further in view of Kanter, Garcia, and Katz.

35. Regarding claims 102, Zintel teaches a device comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits the link information to a control point in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol requesting for the link information transmitted from a control point (paras [0617], [0619]),

the control point obtaining and outputting the data to be output in accordance with the link information transmitted from said link information transmitting module (para. [0099], [0100]).

Zintel fails to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the printer prints out the output on a recording medium. Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

Zintel-Kanter-Garcia fails to teach that the predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (b) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced. Katz teaches peripheral devices capable of generating an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a

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predetermined amount, and causing a browser to navigate to a specific URL (§ [0087], [0100]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention for a peripheral device to generate an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount as taught by Katz in order to notify a user it is time to replace the consumable member.

36. Regarding claim 103, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 102 above, including that link information includes a plurality of links corresponding to a plurality of pieces of data to be output, respectively (Zintel: para. [0617]).

37. Regarding claim 104, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 103 above, including that a link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links and a plurality of pieces of service information in relation with the plurality of links (Zintel: 'as well as URLs for control...', para. [0617]), the plurality of pieces of the service information corresponding to a plurality of services provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'list of any embedded devices or services', para. [0617]).

38. Regarding claim 105, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 103 above, including that the link information transmitting module of each electronic device transmits a plurality of links

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(Zintel: 'controlURL', 'eventSubURL', 'presentationURL', 'manufacturerURL', listing between paragraphs [0623] and [0624]) and a plurality of general descriptions in relation with the plurality of links, the plurality of general description describing a plurality of functions provided by each electronic device, respectively (Zintel: 'Service Type identifier', paras [0079], [0080], [0697]-[0700]).

39. Regarding claim 106, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 102 above, including that a predetermined command includes a Description command of said UPnP protocol (Zintel: para. [0619]).

40. Claims 107 and 110-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zintel, and further in view of Kanter, Garcia, and Katz.

41. Regarding claims 107, Zintel teaches a device comprising:

a link information storage that stores link information indicative of a location of data to be output (Fig. 11, DESCRIPTION DOCUMENT; para. [0617]); and

a link information transmitting module that transmits event information to a control point in response to a predetermined command of a UPnP protocol received from the control point (para. [0107]), the predetermined command requesting said electronic device to transmit link information when an operation state of said electronic

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device satisfies a predetermined condition ('generates an event if the SST changes', para. [0103]).

Zintel fail to teach that a control point is a printer. Kanter teaches that a UPnP control point may be co-located with the resource it represents (e.g., a printer) (p. 12 right side: UPnP and JINI). In other words, the control point is located in the printer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time applicant's invention to co-locate a control point in a printer in order to allow a printer to control other UPnP devices.

Zintel-Kanter fails to teach that the control point obtains and outputs the data to be output in accordance with the link information transmitted from said link information transmitting module (para. [0099], [0100]). Garcia teaches a printer capable of printing the content of web pages on the World Wide Web via a web browser resident on the printer (para. [0017]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to retrieve and print a web page at a printer as taught by Garcia in order to print web pages at the printer without walking back to a remote computer.

Zintel-Kanter-Garcia fails to teach that the predetermined condition includes at least one of: (a) a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount; and (b) a replacement member of each electronic device being required to be replaced. Katz teaches peripheral devices capable of generating an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount, and causing a browser to navigate to a specific URL (§ [0087],

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[0100]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention for a peripheral device to generate an event when a consumable member of each electronic device being less than a predetermined amount as taught by Katz in order to notify a user it is time to replace the consumable member.

42. Regarding claim 110, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 107 above, including that data to be output contains a method of coping with the predetermined condition (Hemphill: Col. 8, lines 27-65, in particular lines 46-49).

43. Regarding claim 111, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 110 above, including that each of said plurality of electronic devices is detected in accordance with the SSDP of a UPnP (Zintel: para. [0089]).

44. Regarding claim 112, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 107 above, including that an outputting module includes a printer that prints out the data to be output on recording medium (Garcia: para. [0017]).

45. Regarding claim 113, Zintel-Kanter-Garcia-Katz teaches the invention substantially as claimed and described in claim 107 above, including that an outputting

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module includes an e-mail transmitting module that generates an e-mail message having contents of the data to be output and transmits the e-mail message to at least a predetermined address (Garcia: para. [0029]; claim 19).

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 10/30/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. Applicant argues that Zintel fails to teach link information indicative of a location of data to be outputted. (Remarks 13). Applicant argues that Zintel “discloses that the description data includes vendor specific manufacturer information, such as model names and numbers, serial numbers, manufacturer names, and URLs to vendor specific websites”, and that none of this information is “indicative of a location of data to be outputted”. (Id).

Applicant's argument is not persuasive because applicant the description data includes more than what applicant has enumerated. In the sentence following applicant's citation, Zintel discloses that the “description also includes a list of any embedded devices or services, **as well as URLs for control, eventing, and presentation**”. (Zintel: ¶ [0617]). In the previous rejection, the Office cited paragraphs [0099], and [0100] of Zintel as teaching “link information indicative of a location of data to be outputted”. In these two paragraphs, Zintel teaches that a Control Point retrieves a Presentation URL from the Description Document, and uses this Presentation URL to navigate to the Presentation Server where it

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can retrieve a user interface using web technologies. Applicant has not addressed this rejection or paragraphs [0099] and [0100].

b. Applicant argues that since Zintel fails to teach link data, the HTTP GET request of Zintel is not a command for requesting link data. (Remarks 14).

Applicant's argument is not persuasive because, as shown above, Zintel does teach link data.

c. Applicant argues that there would have been no reason for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the Hemphill with Zintel. (Remarks 15). Applicant argues that Zintel discloses the use of HTTP GET requests when little is known about a selected device, and since Hemphill must know enough about the device to diagnose and analyze problems of the selected device, there would be no reason to use a HTTP GET request of Zintel in response to an occurrence of an event of Hemphill. (Remarks 15).

Applicant's argument is not persuasive because retrieving initial information is not the only use of the HTTP GET requests disclosed by Zintel. Zintel discloses the use of HTTP GET requests after the control point has retrieved the description document, including using HTTP GETs to interact with a Presentation Server present on the selected device. (¶ [0100]).

d. The remainder of applicant's arguments is moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection presented above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JULIAN CHANG whose telephone number is (571)272-8631. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 9AM to 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. C./

Examiner, Art Unit 2452

/THU NGUYEN/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2452